THE SPELL OF THE ROCKIES. By Enos A. Mills, author of "Wild Life on the Rockies." Illustrations photographs by the author. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. CIENTIST, adventurer, poet. Mr. Mills is all of these. The first is a rigorous man, keen only for facts in their bare exactitude. At risk of life and limb, the adventurer pursues these facts, inspired by the quest, it would appear, to scale the ramparts of heaven itself by way of Rocky mountain steeps. The poet's task, to open visions that enmesh the spirit of both man wonders of this high kingdom and the glories of it. The first, the exact and of the Woods," a remarkably clear and to the forest. He, too, enlarged the tribe of Pinchot in an admirable study of the ists." One bent on learning things about object of the pictures which have been the life of nature finds the most of these produced is to illustrate the habits and chapters shaped definitely for his use. However, the pure adventurer opens this each comprises five or six life-size figvolume in "Racing an Avalanche." The ures. odds here are about a thousand to one in favor of the avalanche-but the man wins in the round and the pictures composed as and the reality of a "special providence" scores another proof. This adventurer plays a winning, if not a leading part, ples an entire case, and is given appromen, their baskets varying in form are also, with a blizzard and a landslide. The priate setting. From every viewpoint the beautiful in line, texture and pattern, poet in the man, all along the way, sees groups compose well, that is, form a and their pottery is peculiarly decoravisions and dreams dreams. These, in panorama. This is a robust, muscular

THE JOYOUS WAYFARER. By Hum-

countour of parts about them.

company of stories with a clean Greek

significant, it is not the plot that stamps mands of truth. The result is excellent this book as one of an exclusive few. Nor and in a way which makes it memorable. TN the basement of the National Museum is it the problem of character reacting The Curtis photographs of Indians in a there were exhibited this week the upon life, though this, too, makes a fine measure fulfill this function and in the designs entered in competition for the and appreciable part of this uncommon same manner. The groups at the mustory. Rather does its peculiar essence seum have been composed by William H. spring from the mastery of that indefinable quality which, for want of a bet-ter name, is known as atmosphere. This is the medium through which the spirit bunbar, the sculptor, under Mr. Holmes' of adventure of every sort either lives or dies. With this, adventure soars, buoyant. Without it, adventure dies stodgily and the details are arranged by H. W. Hendley. In all there will be was less variety displayed than might have been supposed.

The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. This painting was presented in memory of Jorson D. Sixteen groups, eight or nine of which have been supposed.

THE prospects for the Washington have been supposed.

The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. This painting was presented in memory of Jorson D. Munn, the father of C. A. Munn, and for have been supposed.

The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. This painting was presented in that short span. This painting was presented in that short span. This painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span. The fact is, however, that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly developed in that short span greatly developed in that short s arrow from bow straight into One must read it to catch the open heart, the gay, inconsequent sophis-tries, the attenuate but delightful theoabout art solely for its own sake-the devil take the world, making what he can of it with man's clear connivance. With gregarious instinct, one hunts to find neighbors for this beloved book and man. "The Broad Highway" and young Jeffery Farnol live straight across the road from them. And up and across the fields a bit are "The open Road" and its two of kin, with Maurice

TERS. By Michael Monahan, author of "Palms of Papyrus," etc. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

When an Irishman really has something to say he appears to have more to case in point. Much reading, individual thinking, most independent views in matters of life and letters and, above all, a pretty much by himself. He is a vagrant reader, every now and then turning his back on the broad highway of literature to loiter along the primrose paths with Maupassant, George Moore and Oscar whether we accept or reject, he comes back bringing a sheaf of original and positive opinions about some of those with whom he has been foregathering. Putting aside the dead language of the professional critic, he moves out into cone of straight appraisal based on the power of a writer to enlarge the human horizon by means of literary art. Balzac here as the high exemplar brought in at many a time and place to prove the pattern of genius. A beautiful and poetic reverie on Charles Dickens and a true heart-fling toward Lamb stand high among these sketches, as does also a fine tribute to Thackeray Readers of Maupassant will seize Mr Monahan's estimate of this master of the short story. Human being will glad of his homage to the genius Wilde. Many will shiver when he pen and damns their authors. He likes to prick bubbles, to sweep away cobwebs to jostle hobbies and to make our dolls cry. Then, when it is all done, he grows kind and tells some tender and lovely story about "Mary" or "Bill" or an-

WHERE HALF THE WORLD IS WAKING UP, By Clarence Poe, author of "A Southerner in Europe," etc. New York: Doubleday, Page & Washington: Woodward

ippines as they appear today. That which sets it off from the hundred other recent studies of the orient is the author's atti- minu you-as the best, the namusomest, dustrialism as the dominant world force and the great unifying factor of the present, he casts the study in this atmosphere, examining these peoples in the stir of this modern energizing impulse. Hundreds of snapshots of daily life and conhistory or tradition, now and then a paragraph of shrewd reflection or sturdy lesson drawn off for our own pondering, all these focus upon the character of this great transformation and outline, broadly, its widespread effects. An offhand sparkling manner of the electric type adds to the reader's pleasure in this uncommonly arresting study of the east.

AN ARMY OFFICER ON LEAVE IN JAPAN. By L. Mervin Maus, col-onel. United States Army. Illus-trated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg &

Out of his "leave in Japan" Col. Maus has made an admirably complete and practical guide for the traveler in these parts. He has, moreover, sketched a balanced and spirited picture of Japan, Formosa and the Philippines for the reader at home. Setting out from Manila, the author went to Japan by way of Formosa. Around important centers, such as Nagasaki and Manila, or along certain sections of travel like the one threading through Formosa, he gathers the sur-rounding essentials of each of these, enlivening the whole with innumerable incidents drawn from both the past and the present of the people. History, religion, custom, society, economics and politics combine in these passing views of the country. Throughout, the soldier's point of view appears in lingerings over insurrections, uprisings, rebellions—vivid spots in an already brilliant ensemble. The habit, too, of soldierly precision and care routes, points, rates-the thousand and one routine features of travel. Another volume, covering Korea, Manchuria and China, readers will be glad to know, is to follow the present one.

The first count for Taussig's "Princiles of Economics' is that it is readable.

cardinal economic principles upon which them at work shaping economic process, this study. He will, moreover, find it pacity of the general reader. newspaper reader has much of this mafuture. Again, the book is open throughsubject of economics in its working as-

in Harvard University. New York: used to light up all sides of the few underlying principles simply and shows gent reader can gather the substance of subject can be found so fitted to the cathese facts rest. Any intelligent habitual es and defining the trend of the economic faring man can make it out. Again, in his possession. This study organizes to shut it up against the external adaptathe personal concern of every citizen of the concrete facts and, what is better still, such scattered material, adding to it in cottemporaneous facts in the main are organic manner. Again, it uncovers the sets of economic conditions. Any intelli-

terial, loose and unorganized, afready out its course. The author is too wise pect. This is a matter constituted for

Even in the beloved "Wood Carver of

Nanette, a little ragpicker of Paris. girl, whom the misery of life passed by ing story of rare insight and delicacy.

NEWS AND NOTES OF ART AND ARTISTS.

of learning and man of action in the earth and water, when forming pictorial and the costumes of the Indians have terminated so happily. The commission compositions. The mere fact that the White, "artist of Roanoke," but a few its value not only to Washington, but to picture thus created has not been trans- years later which are now in the posses- the people at large, and the fact that est but lasting appeal. Ten or twelve cribed on paper or canvas makes it no sion of the National Museum. Of the less a work of art. At the National Mu- ease and unity of the composition someseum recently there has been some picture-making of an exceedingly artistic ous attitudes attention should also be given was by Messrs. Freedlander & Seycharacter, of which, however, compara- called. These are indeed works of artbeaver colonists as "Little Conservation- tively few people have been aware. The real pictures. customs of the American Indians, and FOR students of design no better ex-

Instead of being painted, the figures are tableaux with living models. Each occupies an entire case, and is given approwell balanced, pictorial composition, and figure and phrase, he sets out to stir the no detail which would add either to ac- another-from the handicrafts of the abcuracy or effect has been overlooked or origines to the finished product of our slighted. The difficulty of thus combining own time and people in the more rescience and art is great, but the value of stricted field of the fine arts. There is the union is almost incalculable. The not in transition the shock one might

Holmes, who is, it will be remembered, scarcely less distinguished as an artist invented. Read the book for in a different attitude, and yet all intent was given, to factory chimneys of various

thing should be said, and to the excel-

baskets and pottery of the Indians now were excellent designers and able craftstive. It is interesting to be able to pass frey Jordan. New York: G. P. Puthas only to consider the laws of composition, light, shade and color, but the scientist has to further satisfy the delignment of the plot the

> for by the schedule of the competition Indians on Piney branch, where much of was to be combined a small museum and their broken stone is yet to be found. a library. The results ranged from a

stance, works with brick, stone finishing touches fastening it to the ar- fect. No competition has been held under scapes, painting somewhat in the style and foliage; the landscape gar- row itself. The occupation was described government auspices or a monument of row itself. dener with flowers and shrubs, by John Smith of Jamestown about 1608, any sort which has resulted so well or vigor and more refinement. There is been copied from drawings made by John of fine arts in this instance demonstrated freshness, spontaneity and gentle harsought, but accepted as final, may be regarded as a sign of progress. The beautilent modeling of the figures in their vari- ful design for which the commission was mour of New York. First, second and third honors were given to James Gam-ble Rogers, Paul Cret and Dillon, McLel-lan & Beadel.

> THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART America. A small body of water occupies the center of the picture; on a promof the leading architects of the United to which this picture belongs we realize ed and very virile—a work full of the States submitted designs with the result that we have indeed come far. Land-spirit of the time. that there was ample opportunity for scape painting has been greatly devel-

nice feeling and sentiment in his pictures, monies, which give them not only interest but lasting appeal. Ten or twelve years ago a group of his water colors were shown in a dealer's gallery in this direct bearing upon the work of the stucity, and since from time to time his dents and the result of personal expericanvases have been set forth in the Cor- ence. This will be the first talk Mr. Moser coran Gallery's large exhibitions. The collection of his paintings which will be exhibited here next week and for a fort-

Italian landscape by William L. Sonntag, and placed on exhibition in the gallery inence to the right a Temple of Venus is Scidmore, and the latter by the sculptor. so patent its significance and charm. to be seen, and high on the left stands a The bust of Mr. Walters was made prob-group of trees. The landscape would be ably thirty or thirty-five years ago—that pompous if it were not weak and might be found imaginative if it were not so faithfully rendered; as it is it falls just between the two and is neither one nor The newer method is distinctly the freer which, when the building was remodeled strength and dignity which is very en-It is in a measure typical of the time in gaging; in gaining vitality one loses, it neighborhood of the Corcoran School of tional collection. The men of the Hudson the modeling of the Walters bust there River School did admirable pioneer service, but Sonntag was by no means one of face finish, which recalls the sculpture of the strongest of the school. When we ancient Rome, which the sculptor unrealize that less than a century separates doubtedly took as his model of perfecour art today from the art of the period tion. The Walsh bust is strongly model-

tion, which will open February 14, are ject found poetry and strong character. are the local painters promising notable A Charles Morris Young will open in the orists of distinction have entered works. tysburg, Pa., in 1869, studied first at the events of the year. James Henry Moser

day afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, by Mr. | the corner of her studio. A pleasing Moser. The subject has not been anhas given this season.

shower on Lake Placid. The clouds have in the comparatively near future. It is broken just above the horizon, but to has received as a gift from Charles TWO portrait busts have been loaned the left a heavy shower, like a dark-gray A. Munn and Victor G. Fischer a classic to the Corcoran Gallery recently veil, is sweeping across the lake, cutting off the vista. In Mr. Moser's studio at one of the early American painters. The given over chiefly to cotemporary sculp- tain pictures painted in the Adirondacks canvas, which is quite large, is painted in ture. One of these busts is of the late and the Appalachian mountains in rethe manner of the Hudson River School, William T. Walters, by William H. Rine- cent years, each of which is, in its way, and recalls the epoch when classic ideals hart, and the other is of the late Thomas a masterpiece, big in suggestion and ex-J. Walsh, by U. S. J. Dunbar. The former has been loaned by Miss E. R. Scidmore and the latter by the sculptor. dominated both painting and sculpture in J. Walsh, by U. S. J. Dunbar. The tremely subtle in treatment. There is

present at work upon a number of land-

SPECIAL exhibition of paintings by contributions, but out-of-town water colan interesting still life study quite Corcoran Gallery of Art on the 8th of The Water Color Club's exhibition is in- in a new vein. Instead of working in her upon the same occupation. One pries up styles. The winning design was in every February. Mr. Young was born in Get- variably one of the most interesting usual toneful method and in rather a low painters and an able teacher.

experimentation, but it is experimenting along serious lines. Miss Solomons is THE regular monthly art talk at the also painting a small interior, a picture Corcoran School will be given Mon- of a young woman seated at a table in

the old masters and that therefore the the V. G. Fischer Art Company, an- prenight has been shown recently in other cities, where it has received much favor- many small oil painting which pictures a city, will be sold at auction in New York is being prepared. To Washingtonians familiar with the galleries former.y on 15th street this sale will seem almost like the dispersal of a private collection to which the public were given accessand this, in fact, it ready was.

J. Carroll Beckwith at a reception given in his honor in Paris January 12, in which is made reference as follows to the important part a Washington which, when the building was remodeled artist took in persuading Carolus Duran the other, but a rather pathetic attempt and bolder, but the old method has a a year or more ago, he was obliged to to begin his classes of instruction: "It vacate. This brings him again into the was Robert Hinckley, now the well neighborhood of the Corcoran School of known painter at Washington, who which it was produced, and for this reason well worthy of preservation in a na- of the craftsmanship in connection with school, with Carolus for master. Hinck- HKB M977. ley admired the work of the young scapes begun last summer on the north Frenchman, called upon him and asked the moors at Gloucester. The mar in of replied that there was a young Frencha pond is seen in the foreground, and the man who had expressed the same dehigh peak of a mass of gray rock like a sire, and if Hinckley would hunt him miniature mountain marks the sky I ne out, and they would take a studio too the left. Another shows a scene gether, not too far from his own, he long the wharves of Gloucester when would come to them twice a week and the sky was gray and the water troubled. criticise their work, but he rigorously The latter is in the spirit of the works of declined any remuneration whatever. Water Color Club's annual exhibijoined them." Among those who became members of this class were Will Low. Weir, Brush, Volk, Boutet de Monvel, Sargent, Renouf and Kenyon Cox, besides Mr. Beckwith and others. Certainly a brilliant group of young Sweet, J. S. Business Practice Con

ICTURES are not only made with paint. The city planner, for instance works with brick stone:

The city planner, for instance works with brick stone:

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The city planner with brick stone:

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Animals and Birds.

has some 48,000 miles of telegraph, with It is the contention of those who advocate the government ownership of the telegraph that it would result in much lower rates, and that this in turn would vastly increase the telegraph business of the country and make it a popular method of quick communication for social intercourse as well as for business transac-

******** THE HEART OF A WOMAN

BARONESS ORCZY

Which Tells of a Very Commonplace which underlay this very ordinary exist-

nothing, in fact-space might have spoken covered in red velvet-an uninviting red that repelled dreaminess and peace! The as it, no doubt, was, poor thing-by the gazing on her shiny brown charms, in an utterly blank and unreflective bronze mirto that overmastering feeting of excite-

pureau * * * No! No: it would never do to gusn, for these things would see . . . and, though they might not remember,

thought of a man-just an orunary man, The mays and the Floras, the Lady Bur-Daras and Lady Edithas 100k Deating and the patterned cening paper above them, they exciaim: "On, my hero and my

narris, too: * * Louisa, the eluest of paniment, the shouts of the cochers on the there sisters, the daughter of a wealthy their boxes, the rattle of wheels on the Rent, an assured position, no troubles, whistle for cabs emanating from the sad, or sording in her life to make he porch of the brilliantly lighted Palace | Hotel. was not even pretty. She had neither

mg personage, I say, laining in love with LOUISE HEFFIS? a comess that I cannot. To begin with,

dear, kind oquire marris was not aitogettier & minimaire, and not at an iras-Increase, Louisa, nving a prosy me of all hurrying and jostling one another in a mad endeavor to avoid the onrush of the innumerable taxi autos which in uncopious breakiast, warked out with the countable numbers wound in and out of copious breakiast, waiked out with the countable numbers wound in and out of dogs, hunted in the autumn, skated in the slower moving traffic like the erratic thread of some living, tangled skein.

Just the everyday prosy life of a small went pred Engusa girls of average means, average positions, average education, nunt, dance and play tennis throughout rope in view of its recent great colonial areus and nundreds of other well born, for practical details is here, working out average positions, average education, the length and breadth of this country. There was no room for romance in such

so all unconscious of the intense pathos

Vaguely Louisa knew that somewhere beyond even the land of dreams, there loping phantasies of super-excited brains, and the vague longings of ambitious fairy Fata Morgana conjures on not for her Louisa Harris. The little kit command at the court who, on Sunday evenings went of giggling, her chubby face glowing with pride and the result of recent abluttons, on the arm of Jim world of romance than well bred, well And Louisa Harris had always down the book which spoke of such im-

possible things, and counted herself one the day when he can call her his own, his very own dearly loved wife, why healthy-bodied Louisa-suddenly imagine that the whole world is transfigured? that the hotel room is a kind of antewith the broken thigh is the elusive fairy who, with Morganalike wand, hath conjured up this mirage of glorious visions,

She went up to the window and rested her forehead against the cool pane. She might be ever so strong, she could not help her forehead feeling hot and her eyes being full of tears-tears that did not hurt as they fell. Outside the weather was indeed prosy and commonplace. Rain was coming newspaper kiosk over the way, on the roofs of tramways and taxi autos, making the electric light peep dimly through the veil of wet, drowning, by its inces-

But Louisas would only look ridiculous sant patter, to which the gusts of a Nowas not even pretty. She had neither violet eyes nor nair of rundy gold. The latter was brown and the former were bray. * * * now could romance come in the way of gray eyes, and or a girl named the way of gray eyes, and or a girl named the work could rome the could be station in the could be station.

wake of porters and of piles of luggage, jabbering, shouting and fussing, like an leave the safe refuge of an e.aborate coiffure or of well fixed gargantuan hat pins, midinettes in fashionable skirts and high-heeled shoes, country women in wool shawls that flapped round their bulky forms like the wings of an overfed bat,

There was no room for romance in such a life, no time for it. * * * The life itself llow the present one.

In the life it is a life, no time for it. * * * The life itself was so full already—so full of the humber of daily rounds, of common tasks, under the life itself was so full already—so full of the humber of daily rounds, of common tasks, at times. She and aunt were due that the heart which beat with such ordinary regularity in the scemingly or oclock; it was only had-past 5 now, and selected was on the fringe of the crowd.

nette, was busy laying the foundations cination which one always feels when of an elaborate tollet. Louisa was free one of those great life dramas of which ble ulster and a diminutive hat and sallied forth into the streets. She did not range of one's own perception. want to think or to dream, nor perhaps did she altogether wish to work off that unusual feeling of excitement which had so unaccountably transformed her ever since Luke's letter had come. All she wanted was to be alone and to come out of herself for awhile. She had that brief half hour when aunt discussed the obvious over a badly brewed cup of tea-it was not that kind of "aloneness" which Louisa wanted now, but rather the solitude which a crowded street has

above all the power to give.

There is a kind of sociability in any room, be it ever so uncompromising in street can be unutterably lonely, either eminently welcome. With her dark ulthing on her weatherproof and unfashionable, she attracted no notice from the Not one head was turned as, with

from under the portico of the hotel out

into the muddy, busy street; not one glance of curiosity or interest so freely bestowed in the streets of foreign capyoung and comely, followed this very ordinary-looking English miss. To the crowd she was indifferent, These men and women hurrying along, pushing, jostling and scurrying, knew nothing of Luke, nor that she, Louisa Harris, was friend, who had remained inside." the happiest woman on earth. "What did he say?" She turned back toward the boulevard, "Oh! I couldn't hear and I didn't meaning to take a brisk walk all along the avenue of trees which makes a circuit round the inner part of the town, and which ultimately would lead her back to the Gare du Nord and the Palace Hotel. It was a walk she had often done

before—save for one or two busy corners on the way, it would be fairly solitary ish tread, hands buried in the pockets of her serviceable ulster, head bent against sudden gusts of wind. She did not mind the darkness of the ill-lighted, wide boulevard, and had every intention of than half an hour.

How the time sped! It seemed as if she had only just left the hotel, and already surely not a quarter of a mile away she could see glimmering the lights of the Place Namur, the half-way point of her where private houses with closed porte

cocheres add nothing to the municipal lighting of the thoroughfare. Trams had been rushing past her in endless succession; but now there was a cab beside it—the dead man, stabbed in lull. Close by her a taxi auto whizzed quickly past and came to a standstill some hundred yards away, near the pavement and not far from an electric light Louisa, with vacant eyes attached on that cab, but with her mind fixed on a particular room in a particular house in horror of what she had only guessed. Grosvenor Square, where lived a man of (To be continued tomorrow.) the name of Luke de Mountford, con-tinued her wass. Those same vacant eyes of hers presently saw the chauffeur of the taxi auto get down from his box and open the door of the cab, and then her absent mind was suddenly brought back from Grosvenor Square, London, to swallows was recorded in 1886 from Cey- companies then doing business agreed to under the control of government. On 3,000 telegraph offices, or one for every the Boulevard Waterloo in Brussels, by a terrible cry of horror which had broken

ment Louisa found herself a unit in an eager, anxious crowd, asking questions, conjecturing, wondering, horror-struck as soon as a plausible and graphic explanation came from those who were in the forefront and were privileged to see. "A man-murdered-"The chauffeur got down from his box

only about twenty years of age." "Stabbed through the neck-"Right through the neck, I tell you • • • just below the ear. I can see the wound, quite small, as if done with a

"What did he see?"
"A man * * he is quite young *

the company of red velvet chairs and the saw when first he opened the door of his feeling that strange, unexplainable fasone reads so often and so indifferently happens to be enacted within the close She gleamed a phrase here and there-

saw the horror-stricken faces of those sion of the two gardiens, more inured to such sights, and calmly taking notes by the light of the electric standard. "But to think that I drove that rascally murderer in my cab, and put him ago!" Came with the adjunct of a loud "How did it all occur?"

bred girl could not, just then, tear herself away from that cab and the tragedy mysterious darkness while the uncon scious driver sped along, ignorant of the gruesome burden which he was dragging to its destination. ejaculations and expletives, and a volley itals on a solitary female figure, if it be near the theater two bourgeois hailed me, is the fact that the telegraph companies the top of the Galerie St. Hubert,

> "Oh! I couldn't hear and I didn't listen Boulevard Waterloo No. 34, and here I "Nothing, how should I? Two bourgeois get into my cab; I see nothing; I hear nothing. One of them gets out and tells me to drive on farther. How should I think there's anything wrong?" "What was the other man like? one.who spoke to you?" "Ma foi! I don't know. . . It was raining so fast and pitch dark just outside the parc lights-and he did seem to keep in the shadow-now I come to think of it-and his cap-he wore a cap-was pulled well over his face-and the collar of his coat was up to his nose. It was

> raining so, I didn't really see him propone who has been murdered." But the rotund gardiens had had enough of this. Moreover, they would hear all to his box, and themselves got into the the neck from ear to ear-the wound quite small, as if it had been done with

> > Queer Places for Nests.

drive to the commissariat, and Louisa

turned away with a slight shiver down

her spine and her throat choked with the

From Bailey's Magazine. A very curious instance of boldness in

The return of the owner of the house and the occupation of the bed did not in the least disturb or alarm the birds which completed the nest and brought of three nestlings within seven weeks of th house owner's return. They took no no tice of the occupant of the bed when flying in and out of the window feeding their young, but the hen bird would fly off the nest if any one entered the room during the daytime.

TELEGRAPH OWNERSHIP.

I-Proposed Government Operation.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Seldom has a governmental report at-

which had been enacted therein, in the tablishment of the first line between A most interesting feature, one that has

The same one—the one who had Congress and the President shall decide told me where to go-got out, clapped the to acquire the telegraph properties of door to and spoke a few words to his the country by condemnation proceedings. the government shall have the right of But after that he told me to drive on to acquisition. Not only did they agree to this principle, but later admitted the agreement and its binding force upon

> In 1866 Congress passed a law which provided that all telegraph companies Passed a Law

> Favoring Companies. with the right to take over public lands forty acres to every fifteen miles of line,

gations and restrictions of the act. those addragoe detrimentals of low described and of prices house at Felmersham in Bedfordshire to in the United States by virtue of an act begin building their nest on the curtain rod of the bed.

The return of the owner of the house and other telegraph companies.

> The fight for the government ownership of the telegraph lines of the coun-

(The Postmaster General's recent advocacy of Postmaster General. Later President the government acquisition of the telegraph systems has caused a general demand for information bearing on the subject. Without espousing either the cause of the advocates or of the opponents of the Hitchcock plan, Mr. Haskell, in this and the two letters to follow it, will tell ownership of the entire telegraph system This proposition was that the federal government should take possession and of the country, which should be porated into the existing postal system, placing the whole business of transmit-ting and delivering messages and of constructing and operating lines exclusively under the control of the Post Office

> forward by Gardiner G. Hubbard of Bosbe received and delivered by the Post Office Department, and that a national ment. Between these two plans and the with existing telegraphic conditions such a fight was precipitated that the whole matter resulted in no action at all.

But this did not put an end to the agithe passage of a Did Not Put End law in 1874, reaffirming the right

telegraph lines of the country. This act erly. I saw the other one better-the across navigable streams and waters, take the necessary steps to acquire the liam L. Wilson, Postmaster General unabout it at full length presently. As for pre-empt and use such portions of the the government ownership of the tele-

government should have priority in re- been held by them as subject to the genspect to the use of the lines and that eral arguments against government ownits rates should be determined by the ership. One of the earliest exponents Postmaster General. The second pro- of the acquisition of the telegraph by vision was that the United States might, at any time after the expiration of five years from the passage of the act, purchase all lines, property and effects of the several lines at appraisement. The third condition was that no company should be permitted to use the privileges conferred by the act until after it had signed a written acceptation of the obligation of the government ownership are signed a written acceptation of the obligation of the government ownership of the telegraph of the government of the go signed a written acceptation of the obli- advocated the government ownership of the telegraph. They have held that there Practically every one of the telegraph are peculiar reasons why it should be lon. In this case the birds built over the terms of the act and signed the the other hand, others have held as 1,300 people. The message rate is 12 written acceptance required. This whole strenuously to the doctrine that nowhere cents for sixteen words in town and subterrible cry of horror which had broken from that same chauffeur's lips. Instinctively Louisa hurried on, but, even as she did so, a small crowd which, indeed, seemed to have sprung from nowhere had already gathered round the vehicle.

Murmurs of "What is it?"

Murmurs of the mud walls of the nest.

Murmurs of the mud walls of the nest the decenter of the would be a personelly to the doctrine that nowners would the application of the principle of would the application of the principle of the mud walls of the entire function was acknowledged government ownership carry with it more objections than in the case of the telestate objection was acknowledged gove

> great country in the world not owning and operating its tele-Only Great Country graph facil-Not Owning Telegraph. ities France, Germany and other European

try and their operation in connection with the postal estricted the private ownership principle for tablishment reached its highest pitch in the early seventies.

France, Germany and other European course as well as for business transactions. It is claimed that by substituting automatic transmitting and receiving instruments the capacity of heavy trunk lines could be forced up to from 12,000 to 36,000 words an hour. The telegraph companies led to a nation-wide propa-Would Keep It Quiet.

From the Chicago Journal.

From the Chicago Journal.

"Can't you gimme a small raise?"

"We gave you a raise when you got "And I foolishly told my wife about 12.

Td like to get hold of a couple of dollars every week for my, own use."

Its highest pitch in the early seventies. No sooner had the agreement of the telgovernment of the telgovernment. Gladstone, who was then the head of the ministry, yielded to the demand, with the result that the government acquired the telegraph properties of the country. There followed a 40 per cent or more reduction in the charges and a 100 per cent increase of business.

C. Washburn of Wisconsin in 1870. This plan subsequently was indorsed by the One gets an interesting companies in the main still stick to the companies in factory charges made by the telegraph companies in the main still stick to the companies in the main still stick to the companies in factory charges made by the telegraph companies in the main still stick to the companies in the main still stick to the companies in the main still stick to the demand, with the result that the government acquired the telegraph properties of the country. There followed a 40 per cent or more reduction in the charges and a 100 per cent increase of business.

C. Washburn of Wisconsin in 1870. This plan subsequently was indorsed by the One gets an interesting companies companies led to a nation-wide propagate in favor of their control by that this government. Gladstone, who was then the head of the ministry, yielded to the demand, with the result that the government acquired the telegraph properties.

Companies in take of the main still stick to the companies in the telegraph companies in the telegraph acquired to the demand, with the result that the government. Gladstone, who was then the head of the ministry, yielded to the demand, with the result that the government country the properties.

One set such that the severn companies in the telegraph properties.

One set such that the severnment country the c

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government-owned telegraphs in Aus-

tralia and the United States. Australia

The United States is today the only than that obtaining in Australia.